## PLAN OF CAMPAIGN

SHAFTER LIKELY TO MOVE BY WAGONROAD ON SANTIAGO.

ROAD LEADS FROM BAIQUIRI

SOME TROOPS PROBABLY LANDED WEST OF SANTIAGO.

These Can Co-operate With Forces of Garcia and Rabi, Who Are at Azerradero - Guantanamo Harbor Is of Supreme Importance.

WASHINGTON, June 23 .- One beneficent

effect from the landing of American troops at Baiquiri will be to distract the attention of the Spanish from the harbor of Guananamo. The mines having been probably all removed, and the forts that commanded the country surrounding the bay the navy will be in full possession of what it has long wished for an absolute. the lower harbor having been silenced, with long wished for-an absolutely safe and landlocked harbor in which all of Sampson's fleet and the transports as well can find refuge from any West Indian cyclones. General Greely received a dispatch to-day from Lieutenant Colonel Allen, of the sighal service in charge of the cable station established at Playa del Este, Cuba. Colonel Allen will make Playa del Este the cable base, but in addition to this a military cable line will be stretched from that point westward along the coast to the headquarters of General Shafter. By this shore loop General Shafter will be brought into direct cable communication with the war department. Colonel Allen is now hurrying forward preparations in this direction. He has all the material necessary for the shore loop, with instruments and operators ready to work the line as soon as the army head-quarters are fixed.

It is not quite clear thus far at what point General Shafter and his main body of troops have established their base. The official dispatches to the secretary of war and secretary of the navy spoke of landing at Balquiri, and a demonstration at Cabanas. Other official messages stated that the landing was going on simultaneously at two points, with a view to making an assault on Santiago in the front and rear. The press dispatches also speak of Juragua as a probable point of landing. At whatever one of these points General Shafgraph lines will connect them with Playa del Este, and thence to the war depart-

Being strictly a military line, the cable from headquarters to Playa del Este will not be open for commercial business, al-though the authorities will be disposed to give the press such facilities as are possile under the circumstances. Most of the unofficial messages, however, will have to be handled from Playa del Este, in order to avoid glutting the military loop.

Army officers were intently scanning the

map of the country around Santiago today with a view of locating the troops and fixing their information on the eve of the advance. Baiquiri is about tifteen miles due east from the mouth of Santiago harbor. A small river runs inland at that point, affording additional facilities for landing. The map shows a road direct from Baiquiri to the entrance of Santiago harbor, and thence along the harbor to the city of Santiago. Resides this road a railroad starts a few miles west of Buiquiri, circling along the coast up to the mouth of Santiago harbor.

Juragua, the other point mentioned in these dispatches, is midway between Baiquiri and Santiago harbor. It also has a small stream, giving additional facilities for landing and the tailroad an take its start along the coast from that point, Back of this railroad and highway the interior shows mountainous formations army difficult. It seems evident, from an examination of the army map, that General Shafter's troops at Balquiri or Jura-gua would have to move westward along the highway, perhaps utilizing the railroad, thus approaching Sactinge from the south-

Distinct from this landing, which is east of Santiago harbor, it seems evident that at least a part of General Shafter's force will land west of the Earbor, thus allowing an attack on Santiago from the northwest, The dispatches state that a demonstration was made against Cabanas, which is shown on the military map to be a small place just west of Santiago harbor, and not more than two or three miles from the mouth. Further to the west is Azerradero, where Generals Rabi and Garcia heve a large force of Cuban troops. It is clearly inexpedient for this Cuban force to make the inland circuit clear around Santiago and form a juncture with General Shafter to the east of Santiago harbor. Their natural base, therefore, will be to the west at Azerradero, co-operating with such of General Shafter's troops as land to the west of the harbor. A road runs from Azerradero to Cabanas. No road is shown along the west line of Santiago herbor, and the march of the American and Cuban troops making the assault on the west side of the city may be slow and laboricus, through the tangled tropical underbrush, swamp and rocks.

Besides the military map, the war department has a large amount of confiden-tial material showing the landings, roads, etc., all along the present field of opera-tions. These include large photographs of Baiquiri. One of the photographs shows Baiquiri as a scattered group of huts on the edge of a rugged hill, running down to the ocean. Huge boulders cover the rising ground, apparently making travel back of the town impossible. Another picture shows extensive tramways, elevated freight tracks, and the elaborate plant of a large mining concern. This plant seems to assure facilities for handling the heavy artillery when it is brought ashore.

## ROAD BUILDING IN CUBA-

General Stone Issues a Manual for the Guidance of the Army of Invasion. WASHINGTON, June 23.—Brigadier Gen

eral Stone, now on the staff of Major Gen-eral Miles, has prepared a manual for the use of troops operating in Cuba, covering the most expeditious means of cutting mili tary roads through the tangled tropical vegetation, swamps and underbrush, through which the American army must push its way in Cuba. General Stone war the road expert of the agricultural depart-ment, but on the breaking out of the war Secretary Alger asked that he be assigned to the military service, with a view to making his expert knowledge available in road-building through Cuba. He has made a study of Cuban soil, vegetation and timber growth, and, besides a personal ac-quaintance with the country, he has collected a large number of photographs, maps, etc., which show in detail the topography and vegetation of the island. With this material in hand General Stone has framed his manual for military roads in Cuba, which has, within the last few days been distributed to commanding officers for their guidance.

In opening roads through Cuba, Gen eral Stone makes good use of the guava tree or bush, which grows in luxurious atundance throughout the island. He gives diagrams by which this is to be cut, and the boughs bound upwards, making a compact roll, about the size of a small log. The guava bundles, known as fascines,

lapping over another like shingles. There are successive layers of this, bound together, making a serviceable roadway, strong enough for troops and even for field ordnance

The manual lays down the following general plan for Cuban roadmaking: "If the road is am important one it should have about sixteen feet of travel-way, and, to allow for ditches on either side, the ground should be cleared at least thirty feet wide. Running through a wooded country, the advance or clearing party should be equip-ped with axes, machetes, bush scythes, and a few forks and should be instructed to cut and clear away all vines, weeds, and small undergrowth, and to bind up into bundles all small bushes less than an inch in diameter at the ground, these bundles to be kept for repairs of roads. if there is heavy timber, the second gang, equipped with axes and saws, will chop out all trees, leaving the roots in the ground, and saw trees into such lengths as will allow the logs to be hauled or roll-

ed off the roadway." It is then provided that the third gang equipped with axes, hatchets and twine, vill cut the bushes and make the fascines or bundles, to be used for the roadbed. The fascines are placed lengthwise, butt end forward, and over them is a covering of earth about three inches deep. Each additional layer of fascines has a layer of earth. The roadbed is so laid as to be solid in itself, with ditches on each side and with an easy slope, so that a wagon may be ordinary corduroy road, the bundles of

bushes being crowded together with crow-bars until they lay with the solidity of baled hay. General Stone's manual also gives direc tions for grubbing out timber where excavations are to be made, for making sluiceways, and for the improvement of sandy roads. Sugar cane, which is abundant in many parts of Cuba, is suggested as one of the best layers for improving the sandy roads. The cane is laid upon the surface and covered with about two inches of sand, Warning is given against the use of pine needles, as they work to the surface and are liable to be burned off.

The manual is illustrated by a number of military highways through Cuba can be

### QUEER TALES FROM MADRID. It Is Represented That American Landing Was Accompanied by Hard Fighting.

LONDON, June 24.-The Madrid corre spondent of the Times says: "The government has received an additional dispatch from Cuba, not yet published, to the effect that Spanish reinforcements are being concentrated on Santiago.

MADRID, June 23, 4 p. m.-The minister for war, General Correa, it is announced, has received an official dispatch from Santiago de Cuba, announcing that the Americans, attack on Punta Berraca has been repulsed after a hard fought and bloody engagement.

Cable dispatches received here from Admiral Cervera say the crews of the Spanish warships at Santiago have joined the land forces in order to take part in the defense of the city. He adds that the situation is critical, but a later dispatch affirms that the Spaniards "have victoriously repulsed the enemy,' A dispatch from the governor of Santia

go de Cuba says:
"The attack on Seboney and Baiquiri continued until nightfall. The enemy was repulsed, except on the left, at Balquiri, where the Spaniards were obliged to retire in conequence of a flanking movement upon the part of the enemy, who landed several kil-

ometers east of Baiquiri. The Spanish

forces retired in good order into the mountains. Seboney and Berraco were destroyed by the American shells."

Another official dispatch from Hayana "The commander at Santiago de Says: Cuba announces that the American squadwhich would make the progress of an | ron has commenced the bombardment and is trying to disembark at Baiquiri and at Punta Berraco. An American warship has shelled and destroyed a small wooden fort near Clenfuegos. Seven Spaniards were slightly wounded."

During the afternoon a semi-official note was issued, "in order to avoid a misunder-standing," pointing out that merely the Spanish left retired and took up a position in the mountains, owing to the Americans landing nine kilometers east of Baiquiri where there were no Spanish troops, and endeavoring to outflank the Spaniards.

The note then points out that "this part of the country is very unhealthy and that yellow jack is rampant."

The Spanish official dispatches are an rounced to have created "an excellent impression" here, as indicating the "immense difficulties of the advance on Santiago de

The dispatches from Cuba were read in the senate here to-day, whereupon the senators made patriotic speeches, Senator Navarro Rodrigo declared Eu-

Cuba.

rope and the whole world is "committing the greatest and most horrible crime of lese humanity in allowing Spain to be crushed by the brutai weight of numbers," Continuing, the senator dilated upon the grave danger to the Latin and Slav races "if Europe tolerates Anglo-Saxon prepon-

The budget was then adopted, which will permit the government to suspend the sittings of the cortes. The newspapers talk of a possible change

# of ministry next week.

### TRIP TO EUROPE PLANNED. Professor Minekwitz and Messrs. Griffith and Hudson Complete Their Arrangements.

Professor R. A. Minckwitz, of the Central high school, yesterday completed ar-rangements for the trip for himself and party to Europe. With Mr. Comings Grif-fith and Mr. Melville Hudson, he will leave on July 2, as soon as the entrance examinations held here for Yale college and Boston Polytechnic school are completed, and will sail from New York on the North German Lloyd express steamer "Koenigen Luise." They will land at Bremen and will visit Germany, Austria. France and Holland, returning some time in September.

## For Ticket Agents' Convention.

Por Ticket Agents' Convention.

DETROIT, MICH., June 23.—President C.
C. Benson, of Lewiston, Me., and a dozen other officers and members of the executive committee of the International Association of Railroad Ticket Agents, met here to-day and completed arrangements for the association's convention, to be held here September 13 and 14. The association, which is of a friendly character, has an active membership of 400 ticket agents and an honorary membership of 200 general passenger agents. The party was entertained to-day by officers of the Detroit Convention League.

### Taylore Wins an Easy Race.

BUFFALO, N. Y., June 23.—The feature of the electric light bicycle meet held by the American Cycle Racing Association at Buffalo Athletic field to-night was the fifteen mile match race between Eduoard Taylore, the French rider, and Charles Miller, a Buffalo professional. Miller was allowed a handicap of one-quarter mile. Taylore gained the handicap at six and a half miles and after that had things all his own way, winning by nearly three-quarters of a mile in 28:14.

## Baltimore Brewers to Combine.

BALTIMORE, June 23.—A meeting was held here to-day by the twenty Baltimore brewers, looking to the establishment of a new combine to control the Beer brewing industry in this city. The new combine, it is stated, will be capitalized at \$12,000,000.

Smart Weed and Belladonna, combined with the other ingredients used in the best porous plasters, make Carter's S. W. & B. Backache Plasters the best in the market. Price 25 cents

## DONE FOR REVENGE

STRANGE CRIME OF A PENNSYLVA-MA COLLEGE PROFESSOR.

UNDER ARREST FOR VANDALISM

HE DESTROYED QUANTITIES OF COLLEGE PROPERTY.

Cut Rare Vines, Tarred the Chapel. Destroyed the Organ, Threw Hymn Books in a Well and Set Fire to Biological Museum.

EASTON, PA., June 23.-George Herbert Stevens, who, until about a year ago, was adjunct professor of moral philosophy at Lafayette college, is under arrest here on the technical charge of malicious mischlef, The police charge Stevens with various acts of vandalism about the college, including the cutting of rare and valuable vines, the tarring of the chapel, the de-struction of the organ, the throwing of hymn books into the well, etc.

About a year ago Stevens gained some notoriety by his attack on Dr. Warfield. president of the college. Stevens refused to obey instructions from the president and was dismissed. Late this afternoon Stevens broke down and confessed to everything charged against him. He also revealed plans of the future destruction he had iaid to burn all the college buildings except the gymnasium. Stevens' sole idea, he said, was to avenge himself against Dr. Warfield for the loss of his position.

The professor declares he brooded much over the loss of his position that his mind became unbalanced, and, little by little, he yielded to the awful desire to destroy in order to gain revenge. On the night of December 17 he came to Philippsburg. N. J., across the river, in disguise, and went to a hotel. During the night he stole unnoticed up to College hall and entered the Pardee hall with a key. He went to the department of biology, over which Professor Davidson has charge, and against whom he had an imaginary grievance, and plied every inflammable article

ance, and plied every inflammable article he could lay his hands on in a heap. Then he ran a gas burner under the inflammable collection, turned on the gas and applied the match.

Stevens then went back to Phillippsburg and at 6 o'clock in the morning took a train for New York city. He had ample time to get away from the burning building, as the fire was not discovered for several hours after it had been started. Stevens stood at the railroad station and calmiy watched the awful work of destruction. Tomorrow he will be charged with arson.

### END OF THE WORLD.

Writer Says in Four Hundred Years the Earth Will Be Uninhabitable.

From the London News. A writer in Cassell's Magazine deals with a startling calculation of Lord Kelvin that unless he amend his ways man is under notice to quit this earth in some 400 years. The earth will remain, but it will be unfit for human habitation for want of oxygen. All the free oxygen in the atmosphere is produced by vegetation and man, the prod igal, is cutting down his forests at a most oxygen to save life, we must have fuel to save civilization. And the timber, of course goes in many other useful ways. The point is that as we consume we must by the American shells."

An official dispatch from Santiago de Cuba, dated to-day, says:

"The attack commenced yesterday. The enemy concentrated his landing forces in front of Punta Berraco, lying eastward of our left flank, which extended for eight leagues along the coast."

The point is that as we consume we must restore, and that the tree planter will be the true type of the planter now, as he was in the time of Queen Anne. Then they thought only of the needs of the navy: to-day, for us and for all, it is a question of the larger needs of the race. "When first the earth cooled down from a redhot state," says the writer of the article, "it was surrounded by an atmosphere of steam nitrogen, and carbonic actions." The free state," says the writer of the article, "it was surrounded by an atmosphere of steam nitrogen, and carbonic acid gas." The free oxygen indispensable to animal life was then produced by vegetation, which, under the action of sunlight, has the power of liberating oxygen from water and carbonic acid. But the vegetation must be there.

This, however, is but another way of saying that we may live as long as we like by husbanding our resources. For the writer still vouchsafes us a vision of an inanimate world slowly recovering oxygen and becoming the home of a wiser race. But why lose it, if only man will be warned in time? Four hundred years. Oh, that's sudden; it is too soon to die. The worst of it is that nature herself sets us such a bad example. The sun, as Sir Robert Ball has shown, is a shocking unthrift, and is pouring his heat all over the place "with the most appalling extravagance." No sunlight, no oxygen; and, indeed, no anything. But Dr. Ball's calculation of the duration of the earth's power to sustain life is of the comfortable. cld-fashioned sort that gives us a margin of millions of years, Go we must one day, but it is not yet. Though the heat thus wasted will never return to the sun, he has a good deal left to squander. The great coalifelds of Pennsylvania will supply the States for thousands of years to come, yet their entire store would not supply the sun for the thousands of years to come, yet their entire store would not supply the sun for the thousandth part of a second. He was originally stored for 18,000,000 years. He has dissipated about four-fifths of his stock, and a supply for four or, five millions of years, at his present rate of radiation, is all that he has left. It is rather short notice, as such things go in astronomy. But still there is time to sing a song.

## SUED FOR A GAMBLING DEBT

Seeley, Giver of the Famous Dinner Lost 16,000 Francs and Refuses to Pay.

From the New York Sun.
Simon Goetschel, of Paris, France, has brought suit in the United States circuicourt to recover 16,000 francs which he alleges he loaned to Herbert B. Seeley on July 9, 1825, in his answer to the complaint, Seeley—who was the giver of the Seeley dinner at Sherry's on the night of December 29, 1826-says that Goetschel's suit is hased on a gambling transaction, the plaintiff having won the money from him at accarat in Based. Switzerland, and that the suit can have no standing in court. Seeley further asserts that he had no other money transaction with the plaintiff, and that it was illegal under the laws of Switzerland, which declare that "no right of action for money knowingly loaned or advanced for the purpose of gambling or betting, neither is there any right of action for money knowingly loaned or advanced for the purpose of gambling or betting. An amended answer recently put in by Seeley's counsel contains the following: "Further answering the plantiff's complaint, and as a separate defense thereto, this defendant (Seeley) alleges and shows, upon information and belief, that the suppresed indebtedness alleged in plaintiff's complaint arose out of a gambling transaction between plaintiff and defends at at Basei, in the republic of Switzerland, on or about the 2th day of June, 1835, to-wit: That at the time and place last mentioned the defendant played at a game of chance called baccarat for stakes, upon credit, and not for ready money, in which game the plaintiff had a pecuniary interest, and in such gaming defendant lost to plaintiff 16,000 francs."

Counsel for the plaintiff objected to the amended answer, and refused to accept it, claiming that it had been put in for the purpose of delay, and that its allegations, if true, should have been contained in the original answer.

Judge Lacombe, upon the application of eges he loaned to Herbert B. Seeley or July 9, 1895. In his answer to the complaint

## if true, should have been contained in the original answer. Judge Lacombe, upon the application of Seeley's counsel, has signed an order directing Goetschel or his lawyers to appear before him to-day and show cause why the plaintiff should not be compelled to accept the amended answer. Panama Hats.

From the Boston Journal.

"Panama hats are ridiculously cheap."
Yes, but are these hats the true article?
The real thing years ago cost from \$50 to \$55. It outlived the wearer. And there was a hatter in New York who, for \$10, would return to you a twenty-year-old Panama as good as new, although it "had been in the wars, and shipwrecked, and thrown into a limekiln, a tanpit and a bucket of tar." (Mose was then alive, and hot corn was eaten in the streets, and the Bowery boy was one of America's proudest institutions.) The Spaniards believe that a Panama is shot proof. But we shall continue to buy our straw hats in Hanover street and 75 cents is to us a high price

### IN AN AVALANCHE.

Milton Biack, of Pennsylvania, Tella His Experience at Chil-

From the Punxeutawney (Fa.) Spirit. Milton Black, who lives near this town eturned home last week from a journey to the gold fields of Alaska. He was caught with 200 others, in the great snowslide in Chilkoot pass, April 3, in which Mrs. Max-son, of this place, lost her life, and had a thrilling experience and almost miraculous escape from death. He was buried under twenty-five feet of snow for eight

lous escape from death. He was buried under twenty-five feet of snow for eight hours, and was finally dug out alive, but so much the worse for the accident that he found it impossible to proceed on his journey, the long interment under the snow having so injured his lungs as to produce violent hemorrhages.

It is interesting to hear Mr. Black tell of his experience and of the wickedness of the average Klondiker, "As soon as you get out on the trail," he says, "Sunday school is out. There's no further use for hymn books, and prayer meetings are not in it."

There were about 500 people in the party with whom Mr. Black entered Chilkoot pass. They had pitched their tents to rest and recuperate, when a snowslide came down upon them, covering their tents to rest and recuperate, when a snowslide came down upon them, covering their tents to rest and recuperate to get through the pass as quickly as possible and for that purpose all took hold of a long rope, with the guide in front. Mrs. Maxson, who had been covered up with the snow once, was discouraged and hysterical. She said she would go no further. She would lie right down there and die rather than attempt to go through the pass. She was urged to take hold of the rope, but would not. Two or three stalwart men offered to carry her, saying they would not go on and leave a woman to die. She would not be carried. While they pariled for ten minutes the second slide came, which tehy would have escaped had there been no delay. About a hundred of them were caught beneath twenty-five or thirty feet of snow.

Those who were not caught by the slide went to work at once to dig the others out. It was a slow and arduous task, and out of ninety-one persons thus buried only seven were taken out alive. One of these was Milton Black.

The slide occurred at 9 o'clock in the morning and he remained buried until 5

were taken out alive. One of these was Muton Black.

The slide occurred at 9 o'clock in the morning, and he remained buried until 5 o'clock in the evening. One peculiarity of his situation when covered up with the snow, Mr. Black says, was that he could hear just as well as though he had been in the open air. The groans, prayers and lamentations and curses of those beneath the avalanché were plainly audible. Some prayed fervently, bade good-by to their near friends and gave up, Others cursed their fate and used their last breath to utter profanity.

their fate and used their last breath to utter profanity.
"I made up my mind." said Black, "that I would die as I had lived, and that it was no use to pray at that stage of the game. It seemed to me that I got breath about every five minutes. I had little hope of escape. The snow was packed so tightly about me that I could not move a fraction of an inch. I thought every time I got a breath of air that that was my last one, but I never became unconscious, and it seemed to me that I had been there at least a week when a shovel struck my shoulder and I heard a voice saying:

"I have struck a man.
"Is he dead or alive?" said another voice.
"I don't know," answered the man with

"Is he dead or alive?" said another voice.

"I don't know,' answered the man with
the shovel, and he soon had my head uncovered. When I got a good breath of air
felt that I was all right and I said: There
is a woman right in front of me. Dig her
out. I have air now and can wait.' They
then proceeded to uncover Mrs. Maxson.
But she was dead. You can form some idea
of how solidly the snow was packed." continued Mr. Black. "when I tell you that
when they had me all uncovered but one
leg up to the hip I could not get out until
the snow was all shoveled away from it. I
would not go through that experience again would not go through that experience again for all the gold on the Klondike."

### INHERITED PATRIOTISM.

Literary Ability Was Not All That Hopkinson Handed Down.

From the Philadelphia Inquirer.

A striking instance of the heredity of patriotism as well as literary and legal abili-ty is the career of Joseph Hopkinson, author of the famous patriotic song, "Hail 'olumbia," which still lives in the hearts of the people and breathes the same patriotic ardor that awakened the enthusiasm of Hopkinson's fellow countrymen when he wrote the song a hundred years ago. His

wrote the song a hundred years ago. His father was Francis Hopkinson, one of the signers of the Declaration of Independence, and the author of a very satirical ballad called "The Battle of the Kegs," written in 1778, in derision of the British forces, at that time in the possession of the city of Philadelphia.

Francis Hopkinson was born in Philadelphia in 178, and was one of the first graduates of the College of Philadelphia he studied law, and in 1768 he married Miss Ann Borden, of Bordentown, N. J. In 1771, when the discontent between the colonies and England had assumed a threatening aspect, he published a pamphiet, entitled, "A Pretty Story," in which he portrayed with a free and pungent pencil the pretensions of the British government. It was widely circulated and was received with much favor by those who believed in the inalienable right of the colonies. As a Ann Borden, of Bordentown, N. J. In 1771, when the discontent between the colonies and England had assumed a threatening aspect, he published a pamphlet, entitled. "A Pretty Story," in which he portrayed with a free and pungent penell the pretensions of the British government. It was widely circulated and was received with much favor by those who believed in the inalienable right of the colonies. As a delegate from New Jersey to the congress of the United Colonies, he signed his name to the Declaration of Independence, and during the whole of the Revolutionary period he was never lide with his pen, even while discharging important public duties. In 1778 the patriots of Bordentown arwhile discharging important public duties. In 1778 the patriots of Bordentown arranged a number of kegs to act as torpedoes, in a crude sort of way, and floated them down the Delaware river, in the hope that they might destroy the British vessels at Philadelphia. The attempt was futile, but the enemy was very much alarmed for a time at the boldness of the scheme. This incident formed the subject of Hopkinson's ballad, "The Battle of the Kegs."

Joseph Hopkinson was born in Philadelphia on November 12, 170, graduated from the University of Pennsylvania in 1786, and then studied law. He practiced at Easton, Pa., but soon returned to Philadelphia, where he quickly attained prominence in his profession and was elected to congress in 1814.

in 1814.

Mr. Hopkinson was an intimate friend of Mr. Hopkinson was an intimate friend of Joseph Bonaparte when the latter lived at Bordentown. President John Quincy Adams appointed him United States judge in 1828, and he took part in the convention of 1837, which revised the constitution of Pennsylvania. He wrote a number of articles on legal and ethical subjects, but his only claim to remembrance at the present time is the fact that he was the author of "Hail Columbia."

That song was written in 1798, when congress was debating what attitude the peo-ple of the United States should take in the gress was debating what attitude the people of the United States should take in the struggle between England and France, Party feeling ran high, and the patriotic sentiments of Joseph Hopkinson's song, by inciting the national pride, probably helped to avert an entanglement in the European conflict. The ballad was written at the request of an old school friend, an actor, who had a benefit on hand, and put to the music of a popular air known as "The President's March," which was the work of a German named Fayles, and was played first in 1789 in the John Street theater, in New York city, in honor of Washington. "Hail Columbia" was received with the greatest enthusiasm, and it soon became popular throughout the country. It has retained this popularity in spite of the many other patriotic songs that have helped to keep alive the love of country and of freedom during the past 100 years. Joseph Hopkinson died on January 15, 1842.

## Business Women as Wives.

Prom the Philadelphia Press.

One good that must inevitably result from the evolution of the business woman is not so much to the advantage of the woman herself as to the business man. Such a woman has more respect for him, more regard, more sympathy. She is altogether less likely voluntarily to impose upon him or voluntarily to harass and worry him. She has been there, she knows how it is herself, and this personal experience and knowledge make her more lenient and considerate. Every woman wage-earner worthy of the name learns, first, last and all the time, that success is only attained by close attention and single-mindedness. Outside of her work there must be nothing to distract or perturb her to interest or even divert her, unless of course she is willing to take the risk of failure.

The woman who realizes all this must les receive that the same rule holds good. From the Philadelphia Press

The woman who realizes all this must also realize that the same rule holds good of the business man. In a present capa-city of daughter and sister or in a future city of daughter and sister or in a future capacity as wife she is certain to show such a keen consideration for the business members of the household as is undreamed of in the philosophy of the other kind of woman. There is no danger of her husband being besought to just stop on his way down town and attend some specially seductive "special sale," or to leave his office an hour or so earlier in order that he may bring her home a lot of "samples." She has had practical and personal proof that it is through this sort of thing that business interests are made to suffer, and she doesn't propose to let this knowledge play her false.

JUDGE BOWLING ADJOURNS COURT TO ALLOW THEM TO FIGHT.

ocks Them in Room Together Until Their Anger Hus Cooled, After Which He Proceeds With the Hearing of a Case.

Justice of the Peace Robert M. Bowl ing, of Kansas City, Kas., is an official who is noted for the marked consideration he shows to everyone with whom he come in contact, and his leniency in court mat ters is proverbial. The attorneys who have occasion to try cases before him at times take advantage of his disposition and violate all the rules of court.

Yesterday Judge Bowling resorted to a measure that was as unique as it was effective, to bring two warring lawyers to effective, to bring two warring lawyers to a proper consideration of the majesty of the law, and to inculcate in them a respect for the court that was most conspicuously absent. Attorneys C. A. Burney and L. W. Johnson were on opposite sides in the case of King against Boyd, with Judge Bowling presiding. The first witness had scarcely been called when the two lawyers began exchanging compliments. Johnson accused Burney with having made insinuations, and it was vice versa with Burney. They wrangled for having made insinuations, and it was vice versa with Burney. They wrangled for some time while a most bored expression was evident upon the features of the tolerant judge.

"Gentlemen, you are cut of order, as you both know, and I must ask you to desist from such improper actions," finally said the court, when the altercation had become unberside.

become unbearable.

The verbal combatants quieted down for a time and the case went on. As each witness was examined the lawyers would have a little tilt and the court was obliged to caution them repeatedly. After a time the warnings went unheeded and the court's face began to show signs of a brewing storm. Judge Bowling's patience finally became

Judge Bowling's patience finally became exhausted at the continued want of respect manifested on the part of the attorneys and he suddenly adjourned court and ordered the constable to lock the doors of the courtroom.

"Now," said the court, in angry tones, "you two lawyers have seen fit to make a bullpen out of this courtroom and I'll let you fight it out. I do not like to send you to jail for contempt. You do not seem to want to try this case in the usual way, with the law and evidence as factors, so I have adjourned court in order that you may plunge in and try the case with your fists. After you settle the matter to your own satisfaction between yourselves. I'll just take a crack at the winner," and the indignant judge moved toward the door.

The belligerent attorneys were dumfounded and began to apologize to the judge most earnestly. It was without avail however, for Judge Bowling closed the door in their faces and then securely locked up the courtroom. He was pacing up and down the hall with angry strides when Attorney Burney succeeded in raising one of the windows, and informed the judge that they had settled their grievances and were willing to apologize to the court for their conduct. Judge Bowling, after a great amount of eloquent pleading on the part of the prisoners, relented, and after a most abject apology was addressed to the court, the case of King vs. Boyd was tried on its merits, while a satisfied smile played upon the features of the redoubtable judge.

### FOUGHT FOR THEIR COUNTRY Instances in Which Women Disguise as Men Distinguished Themselves

on the Battlefield.

Military records contain quite a number of instances in which women, disguised as men, have entered the army and distinguished themselves on the battlefield, their guished themselves on the bathelied, their sex not being discovered for many years afterward.

In 1872, a soldier who had enlisted under the name of Paul Daniel attracted the at-tention of a sergeant while drilling a body of recruits at Portsmouth. At the conclu-sion of the parade he sent for Daniel and stated his suspicions in regard to the resion of the parade he sent for Daniel and stated his suspicions in regard to the re-cruit's sex. On seeing that the game was up, Daniel confessed that she was a female and burst into tears when informed that she could no longer continue in the regi-ment. It appeared that her husband, after

six months. Before this sine had served in one regiment of culrassiers for two years, in one regiment receiving a wound in the arm, and afterwards joining the grenadiers. Being captured by the enemy, she managed to escape and promptly enlisted in a regiment of volunteers, and but for the unfortunate charge referred to, might have spent her life in military pursuits.

In 1769 a woman made a determined effort to enlist in the East India company forces, Although she was disguised perfectly as a man, her voice and her manner gave her away. When the magistrate told her that her application was hopeless she burst into tears, saying that this was her only chance of seeing her husband again, who was then serving in India.

serving in India.

A woman who boasted that she had a unique career died in 1782, at Poplar. For the greater part of her life she had served ns an ordinary seaman on several me war, where her true sex was not once sus

As opposed to these women, who have fought in the ranks, there are no less than eight women colonels in the German army to-day, several of whom draw their pay regularly. They are: The empress of Germany, the dowager empress, widow of the late Frederick Charles of Prussia, the queen regent, Sophia, the Duchess of Edinburgh, the Duchess of Connaught and Queen Victoria.

### THIS NEWSBOY WAS HONEST. sent by, a Stranger to Cash a Forged Check, He Returns the Money to the Bank.

From the New York Sun.
William C. Koutnik, 24 years old, a real estate agent in Spring street, West Ho-boken, was arrested yesterday by Detec-

estate agent in Spring street, West Hoboken, was arrested yesterday by Detectives Doyle and Dalton, of Jersey City, on a charge of forgery. On June 8, Leo Lake, a newsboy, who sells papers at Washington and Montgomery streets, Jersey City, was asked by a man, whom he has since identified as Koutnik, if he wanted to make 50 cents. The boy said yes, and the man gave him a letter addressed to Mr. Warren Hardenbergh, cashier of the Hudson County National bank.

"He will give you some money." the man said, "and I will wait here for you. The boy was told that Mr. Hardenbergh was not in the bank, but would be there in the afternoon. He reported to the man, who then instructed Lake to return to the bank in the afternoon, get the money, and meet him at the court house at 70 clock. Lake got the money, \$114, and went to the court house, but the man was not there. Lake went home and gave the money to his mother, who took it to the bank the next morning. A present of \$10 was sent to the boy.

It had been discovered that the check was a forgery. It was drawn on the People's Safe Deposit and Trust Company of the Town of Union, to the order of William A. Kelly, and had the name of Elizabeth J. McDougall signed to it. The name of "W. A. Kelly, Supt.," was indorsed on the back, Mr. Kelly is superintendent of the Prudential Insurance Company and keeps an account in the Hudson County bank. The indorsement was an excellent imitation of his signature.

Mr. Kelly suspected Koutnik, who had been in his employ, and informed the police, Koutnik was released in \$300 bail to await the action of the grand jury.

The National Air.

## The National Air.

From the Detroit Free Press.
"Robinson has struck it rich." "In what way?"

"In what way?"

"Invented a composite hand organ which plays 'Yankee Doodle,' 'Dixle,' 'Hail Columbia' and 'Marching Through Georgia' all at once."

## Celebrated Willow Gone.

A weeping willow on the Champs Elysees, under which Alfred de Musset is said to have written his celebrated elegy, "Le Saule," has been cut down in extending the Avenue Marigny to the Alexandre III. bridge, in preparation for the 1900 exhibition.



This Man Can Be Seen at 504 W. 10th St.

I have given this article and pictures to the papers for the benefit of gentlemen who happen to be unfortunate enough to have less their hair or are now
losing it. I cannot say, however, that the remedy
will grow hair on a shiny hald head. As to myself,
I was not shiny hald. I had a little fine hair or furz,
as you may call it; I have a number of lady and
gentlemen friends who are using the same remedy
with great success. I do not know, but I think you
can get the remedy from any druggist, as a friend
sent mine to me from Chicago. The address on the
bottle is

PROF. G. BIRKHOLZ.

German Hair Specialist at State street Chicago. German Hair Specialist, 84 State street, Chicago.

FOR SALE BY OWL DRUG CO., 920 Main Street.

P. S.—Your druggist can get it from the wholesa drug houses in Kansas City or St. Louis.

Saloom Location For Kent...

> NO. 1312 MAIN ....STREET

Room 25 feet front by 110 feet deep. This is an elegant location for a good saloon, and will be rented at a very reasonable price. The same is open to any beer.

O'NEILL'S 926 MAIN STREET.

# Gold Band Hams



BEST QUALITY, ALWAYS UNIFORM.

May cost more; the difference, however, in the expense of serving a meal is hardly noticeable.

Ask your grocer or butcher for the Gold Band Brand.

## Armour Packing Co. KANSAS CITY.

FALSE TEETH FRIGHTENED HIM That's Why O'Neil Ran off With a Case of Them-Didn't Mean to Steal Them.

From the New York Sun.

Miss Gertrude Terry, an employe of a dental establishment at 4 East Fourteenth street, appeared at the West Thirty-fourth street court yesterday as complainant against George A. O'Neil, of 225 East Thirty-sixth street, whom she accused of stealing a showcase full of sample teeth, valued at \$150.

"Your honor," Miss Terry said, "he took the teeth from in front of our place of

the teeth from in front of our place of business and ran off with them. I followed him across Union square and captured him myself."

The prisoner admitted that he took the

him across Union square and captured him myself.

The prisoner admitted that he took the teeth, but declared that he did not intend to steal them.

"Then why did you run?" asked the magistrate.

"Because I was frightened, your honor." "Yes, of course you were. Men with stolen property usually are when pursued." "No, judge, you don't understand. I don't mean frightened, as you mean, by the woman. The teeth frightened me, and that's why I ran. You see I had suffered from the heat and my nerves were all unstrung. Dodging the cable cars at Dead Man's curve after I left the dentist shop made me feel worse, and then the jar of walking over the pavements made an automatic upper and lower jaw combination that was in the case tremble and the teeth in it began to chatter ghoulishly. They seemed to grin at me, and that was the last straw. That's why I ran away. I tried to get rid of the case, but a hook on the side of it got caught in my society pin."

"What society do you belong to?"

"The Every Little Helps Society," your honor."

The prisoner was held in \$2,600 for trial. Floral Arches.

Fioral Arches.

From England comes the pretty fushion of giving the bridesmaids a wreath of white flowers, some sixteen feet long. This they carry up the isle, and at the altar so group themselves about the happy pair that they are caught in the snowy, fragrant circle. As the wedded couple turn to come from the altar the ushers take a hand and with the wreath, and the bridesmaids' assistance, a series of floral arches are formed, under which the man and wife pass hand in hand.

## Schofield-Campbell.

WARRENSBURG, MO., June 22.—(Special.) Dr. L. J. Schofield, a leading physician of this city, and Miss Edith Campbell, daughter of the late J. J. Campbell, vice president of the state normal school, were married at the residence of the bride in this city last night. Both parties are graduates of the state normal school. Mrs. Schofield has been a successful teacher in the city schools.

the city schools.

Fine Air. From the Detroit Free Press.
"I suppose you bought this beautiful property for a mere song?"
"Yes, to the tune of \$50,000."

LAWYERS CALLED DOWN HAIR! When Others Fail



DR. H. J. WHITTIER LONGEST ESTABLISHED.

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Varicocele

Without knife, pain or danger

Stricture and Gleet Quickly and at small cost. No pain or

## Blood Poison

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Urinary Diseases Quickly cured at small cost.

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## "WITHOUT THE KNIFE,"

tells all about how we cure Varicocele, Stricture and Piles. It will be mailed free to any address.

Consultation free and invited. Office hours, 9 to 4 and 7 to 8; Sunday, 10 to 12. Call or write in

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KANSAS CITY'S OLD RELIABLE SPECIALISTS RIPE IN AGE. RICH IN HONOR, With 35 Years' Contin

Dr. Spinney has a wonderful record in treating Nervous, Blood, Skin and Sexual diseases of men and somen, no matter how linearing, dangerous or se-A PERFECT RESTORATION GUARANTEED. WE CURE KIDNEY and BLADDER TROUBLES, Sexual

Weakness and Impotency, Syphilis, Genorrhea, Night Losses, Gleet and Stricture QUICKLY AND PERMANENTLY.

READER—It every other means has falled to rour case, and you have lost faith in drugs and all antidence in doctors.

TRY US. Our reputation has been made in curing just such hopeless cases. Make one grand, hervic effort to get well. Summen all your hope, faith and confidence

ticulars of your aliment, and we will tell you just how far we can help you. OUR-REPUTATION-AT-STAKE.

We turn no worthy sufferer away because he she may be poor. Our charges in all cases are r sonable, especially to those who work hard for th No other treatment known to-day can equal or begin to compare with our method of Curing Varicocele, Piles and Knotted Veins in

the Leg. We guarantee to cure every case undertaken. We will forfelt Five Hundred Dollars for a case of failure.

BOOKS FREE—Those unable to call should write for question list and book for Special Home Treatment.

Thousands of our grateful patients throughout the United States and Canada testify to our superior

Office hours, 9 a. m. to 12; 1 p. m. to 5 p. m., and 6 to 3 p. m. Sundars, 9 to 11 a. m., only. DR. SPINNEY & CO., 307 West oth St., Kansas City, Mo.

# Dr. Roe Chung

such diseases as Sexual Weakness. Spermatorrh and Sexual Debility and Impotency; Stricture, Vari-coccle, Rheumatism, Diphtheria, Gout, and all kinds

He treats all patients by the use of Herbs and Roots imported from China. Big G is a non-poisonous remedy for Gonorrhoes, in 1 is 3 days.

In 1 is 3 days.

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